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Mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations system has further intensified its effort to mainstream the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development throughout its work. In a survey conducted by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 36 United Nations system entities provided updates on their efforts to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, which capture also their efforts to mainstream the three dimensions of sustainable development. The information thus generated demonstrates the response of the United Nations system to the vision and aspirations of the 2030 Agenda.

The present report contains an overview of those actions and initiatives implemented by United Nations system entities, as reflected in the survey. Of note is a continuing effort by system entities to align their new strategic programmes of work with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, under the guidance of their respective intergoveramental bodies. A number of the entities also initiated organizational innovations in order to be better positioned to respond to the transformative nature of the Goals, by setting up dedicated coordination units. A new institutional mindset is gradually taking shape, with a growing emphasis on moving away from silos to interlinkages, to working in partnership and to seeking synergies across the Organization's workplan. Support to Member States is likewise geared towards an integrated approach, focusing on linkages and nexuses among the Goals, and there is a clear willingness to enhance collaboration within the United Nations system and with business and civil society stakeholders. The aim is to build on comparative advantages and focus on adding value to efforts at the country level towards achieving the Goals.

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I. Introduction

1. In General Assembly resolution 72/216, Member States took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (A/72/75–E/2017/56) and reiterated the call of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for the further mainstreaming of the three dimensions throughout the United Nations system. In this regard, it invited the Secretary-General to continue to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on progress made, including for the consideration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

2. In response to that request, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs invited United Nations system entities, including the secretariats of United Nations conventions and research institutions, to participate in a survey regarding the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. The information gathered as part of the survey serves as an essential input to the present report. The findings of the survey will also be used to analyse United Nations system response to the implementation requirements for the 2030 Agenda and the Goals.

3. The present report contains an overview of the actions and initiatives implemented by United Nations system entities, as reflected in the survey. Of note is a continuing effort by system entities to align their new strategic programmes of work with the 2030 Agenda and the Goals, under the guidance of their respective intergovernmental bodies. A number of the entities also initiated organizational innovations in order to be better positioned to respond to the transformative nature of the Goals, by setting up dedicated coordination units. A new institutional mindset is also gradually taking shape, with a growing emphasis on moving away from silos to interlinkages, to working in partnership and to seeking synergies across the Organization's workplan. United Nations system support to Member States is likewise geared towards an integrated approach, focusing on linkages and nexuses among the Goals; and there is a clear willingness to enhance collaboration within the system and with business and civil society stakeholders. The aim is to build on comparative advantages and focus on adding value to efforts at the country level towards achieving the Goals.

4. The present overview, by its nature, does not do full justice to the wealth of information contained in the findings of the survey. In order to ensure that such a repertoire of information adds value to the analysis and coordination of United Nations system action on the 2030 Agenda and the Goals, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs has consolidated the survey findings into a user-friendly, searchable online database, to be regularly updated by responding entities, which is available on the following webpage: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/unsystem/index.html.

II. Integrated strategy for implementation

5. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, the various governing bodies of United Nations system entities have taken forward-looking strategic decisions to guide concrete action aimed at expediting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Goals. For example, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has mainstreamed the 2030 Agenda and the follow-up in the work of its governing bodies, particularly in the context of the biennial session of the Commission, in which the Commission's programme of work is presented and submitted to its member States. As an example, at the thirty-

sixth session of the Commission, held in 2016, the 2030 Agenda was at the heart of both the programme and the discussions during the meeting. Moreover, the position document presented to governments on that occasion, entitled *Horizons 2030: Equality at the Centre of Sustainable Development*,[1] explicitly intertwined the Commission's analysis and policy recommendations with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

6. In the case of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, a strategy and plan of action regarding the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was approved by the Executive Committee of the Commission in December 2015. The Strategy is a multifaceted approach to supporting member States through adaptation, priority-setting, policymaking and with the follow-up to and review of the 2030 Agenda. The response is at once conceptual and organizational: it refines the functions and the structure of the organization to allow for optimal responsiveness to the needs of member States within the context of the 2030 Agenda. The implementation of the strategy started in January 2016, with the establishment of a unit dedicated to work concerning the 2030 Agenda, the main mandate of which is to coordinate and complement the ongoing work of all divisions of the Commission in order to ensure a coherent response by the Commission to member States' needs, an enhanced ability to lead regional-level processes, foster intraregional dialogue, advocate a common regional prioritization of work within the new global agenda, produce knowledge on thematic issues of the 2030 Agenda that are relevant to the region and fulfil the Commission's follow-up and review mandates in that respect.

7. In order to advance its commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, at its seventy-second session, adopted resolution 72/6 on committing to the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to (a) promote the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development and provide annual updates and recommendations to member States, including through the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development; (b) support the process to define a regional road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda and to address challenges to its achievement in Asia and the Pacific, pursuant to the recommendations of the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development; and (c) strengthen support to member States in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda through an integrated approach, inter alia, with the provision of analytical products, technical services and capacity-building initiatives through knowledge-sharing products and platforms, and by enhancing data and statistical capacities.

8. In addition, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific requested its Executive Secretary to continue to provide capacity-building opportunities to member States, by leveraging existing expertise and its intergovernmental forum to contribute to the strengthening of their capacity. Such support covers issues relating to financing for development, including domestic resource mobilization, as well as developing integrated approaches, models and tools in enhancing regional cooperation on achieving the Goals with a special emphasis on the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

9. The technical and governing bodies of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) have played a key role in providing guidance and identifying priorities for FAO contributions towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The relevant decisions of the Conference, the Organization's main decision-making body, were informed by the work of technical and thematic

[1] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.16.II.G.11.

bodies (fisheries, forestry, agriculture, trade and commodities), as well as that of the Committee on World Food Security, the regional conferences of FAO, and other intergovernmental platforms of FAO or hosted by the Organization, such as the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Those bodies all discussed the policy, programmatic and financial priorities of FAO work on the Goals, under specific agenda items during their sessions held in 2016 and 2017. Technical and regional bodies, as well as the Programme Committee and Finance Committee, also discussed ways to fully integrate the Goals into the programme of work and the results framework of FAO.

10. International Labour Organization (ILO) action on the 2030 Agenda and the Goals is based on platforms that were discussed and adopted by ILO tripartite constituents (governments, workers and employers) through its governing organs. Those platforms include the report of the Director General to the International Labour Conference at its 105th session, entitled "The End to Poverty Initiative: The ILO and the 2030 Agenda", and the resolution on advancing social justice through decent work, adopted by the Conference at that session. The resolution requests ILO to play a convening role around the United Nations system follow-up to and review of the decent work dimension of the 2030 Agenda. The Organization's implementation plan for the Goals sets out Organization-wide activities and coordination requirements. As requested by the Governing Body, the Office of the Director General subsequently prepared a roll-out strategy for operationalizing the implementation plan. The Strategy proposes six action categories: (a) capacity-building; (b) guidance development; (c) outreach; (d) research and policy; (e) communication; and (f) partnerships.

11. Reflecting the scope of investment required and the need to ensure the impact of every dollar invested, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), through its strategic framework for 2016–2025, is stepping up its efforts in the context of the Goals. Underpinned by an overarching vision of "enabling inclusive and sustainable rural transformation", the strategic framework is based around enabling the organization to play a larger role in helping countries fulfil their priorities relating to the 2030 Agenda by: (a) mobilizing substantially more funds and resources for investment in rural areas; (b) strengthening the impact of IFAD country programmes through innovation, knowledge-sharing, partnerships and policy engagement; and (c) delivering development results in a cost-effective way that responds to the evolving needs of member countries. In addition, IFAD has revamped its results management framework around its contribution to the 2030 Agenda.

12. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is fully committed to contributing to the achievement of the Goals, while delivering on its mandate to support member States in achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development. The Organization's medium-term programme framework 2018–2021, adopted by its governing body, the Industrial Development Board, provides strategic guidance for the programmatic activities of the Organization to realize its mandate of supporting countries in achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development. For the first time, all levels of UNIDO performance and development results are integrated into the programme framework, from the management of its internal operations to the achievement of industry-related Sustainable Development Goals.

13. As adopted by the World Food Programme (WFP) Executive Board just over a year after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the Programme's strategic plan for 2017–2021 aligns the organization's work to the 2030 Agenda global call to action, which prioritizes efforts to end poverty, hunger and inequality, encompassing humanitarian as well as development efforts. The strategic plan is guided by the Goals, in particular

Goal 2 on ending hunger and Goal 17 on revitalizing global partnerships for the implementation of the Goals. It introduces a new planning and operational structure, including the implementation of results-based country portfolios that will maximize WFP contribution to governments' efforts towards achieving the Goals.

III. Sustainable Development Goal-specific work programmes

14. Many United Nations system entities have followed up on the strategic decisions of their respective intergovernmental bodies by formulating Sustainable Development Goal-specific work programmes. For example, the programme and budget of ILO for 2018–19 links budget outcomes to relevant Goals and selected priority targets.

15. The International Civil Aviation Organization recognizes that achieving the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals will rely on advances and innovations in sustainable transport, including aviation. Although sustainable transport and aviation are not represented by a stand-alone Goal, they are both mainstreamed across the Goals. In 2016, the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization, at its thirty-ninth session, unanimously adopted resolution A39-25, on aviation's contribution towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In doing so, all 192 member States of the Organization recognized the essential role of aviation in achieving the 2030 Agenda and the fundamental interlinkages between the Goals, the Organization's business plan and its five strategic objectives and the "No country left behind" initiative. As a result, the Goals are now guiding the implementation of the Organization's 2017–2019 business plan. A reporting tool is being rolled out to capture progress on the implementation of the business plan as it contributes to the achievement of the Goals by 2030.

16. The United Nations Environment Programme has integrated the implementation of the Goals into its medium-term strategy for 2018–22 and its programme of work for 2018–19. Over 86 targets are related to environmental sustainability, including at least one in each of the 17 Goals. Thus, the Programme, with its global environmental mandate, takes the lead in facilitating the monitoring and reporting for 26 environment-related indicators as identified in the global indicator framework (see General Assembly resolution 71/313, annex) and also has a key role in promoting coherent delivery on the environmental dimension of all 17 Goals.

17. Within the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), dedicated sections of the Office focus on sustainable development and on the right to development, while the work of the whole Office, including its strategic planning, is closely linked with promoting the human rights-based implementation of the 2030 Agenda, which features prominently in OHCHR work at headquarters and in the field. OHCHR contributes to the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda through its mainstreaming work at the United Nations inter-agency level, as well as through preparing substantive inputs for the discussions of the high-level political forum, strengthening the capacity of Member States and other stakeholders (including United Nations country teams) as regards the national voluntary reviews, and raising awareness of linkages between the Goals and human rights (including in the context of the high-level political forum).

18. In 2016, the annual report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) on the implementation of its strategic plan, 2014–2017, contained information, for the first time, on how the implementation of the strategic plan contributed to the implementation of the Goals. The tracking, monitoring and reporting of such support will be further enhanced in the context of the implementation of the strategic plan for 2018–2021. Through the implementation of the strategic plan, 2018–2021, UN-Women provides support to

Member States, at their request, including on integrated policy advice, comprehensive and disaggregated data and capacity development. In the context of the overall orientation of the strategic plan, 2018–2021, UN-Women activities consistently include support for the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Goals.

19. The United Nations Capital Development Fund has articulated its new strategic framework for 2018–2021, which is aligned with the 2030 Agenda, primarily focusing on Goal 1, poverty eradication, and on Goal 17, the means of implementation. The Fund contributes to the achievement of other Goals by identifying targets where local finance solutions can overcome entrenched obstacles to progress. At the programme level, all new programmes will be aligned with at least one or more of the Goals.

20. The United Nations Population Fund strategic plan for 2018–2021 addresses transformative results that will contribute to the achievement of the Goals. The Population Fund is implementing its strategic plan to mobilize and align its institutional strategies in support of the 2030 Agenda and is monitoring the 17 relevant prioritized indicators. Furthermore, the common chapter of the strategic plans of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the Population Fund and UN-Women focuses on poverty eradication, gender equality and women's empowerment, data, the humanitarian and development nexus, climate change, adolescent and maternal health and HIV. The roll-out of the common chapter will shape the entities' joint contribution to the implementation of the Goals in a collaborative manner, in accordance with their respective mandates, and in partnership with other members of the United Nations system, by building on each entity's transformative strength.

21. The five strategic priorities of the United Nations Children's Fund[2] (UNICEF) directly relate to 11 of the Goals. Some sector-specific plans and strategies also take the Goals into account. For example, a strategy for health and a strategy for water, sanitation and hygiene, were both developed by UNICEF in 2015 and are aligned with the timeline for the Goals (2016–2030). The health strategy is focused on two overarching goals, which are: (a) end preventable maternal, newborn and child deaths and (b) promote the health and development of all children. The water, sanitation and hygiene strategy focuses on the first two targets of Goal 6 as the centrepiece of its programming work. In addition, UNICEF has been strongly focused on ending violence against children and was a key partner in launching the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children. UNICEF, together with Save the Children and other key partners, launched the Global Coalition to End Child Poverty and released a guide to achieve that vision, which places achieving this goal explicitly within the context of the Sustainable Development Goals.

22. Given the cross-cutting nature of learning and training, United Nations Institute for Training and Research undertakes multiple programmatic activities as part of its strategic objectives in support of specific Goals. More than 50 per cent of the 75 result areas of its programme budget are aligned with Goals 12, 13 and 16. The Institute also contributes to Goals 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15 and 17. In addition, its strategy in support of Goal 11 also involves greater voice for cities in relevant intergovernmental deliberations.

23. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization is in the process of elaborating a strategy to report on progress towards the Goals through its delivery of technical cooperation in its administrative system. By linking the Organization's

[2] Child protection and social inclusion, child survival, education, emergencies and humanitarian action, and gender equality.

results-based management code to the respective Goals, UNIDO project managers will also be reporting on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

24. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has undertaken a number of initiatives to mainstream the Goals into its programming efforts and technical assistance delivery. Through its Strategic Planning and Inter-Agency Affairs Unit, the Office continues to review and advise on new and already existing results frameworks for its global, regional and national projects in order to ensure alignment with the 2030 Agenda. In that regard, in the course of 2017, the Unit conducted training workshops on results-based management and the Goals, in field offices in Central Asia, Pakistan, Eastern Africa, Colombia, Peru and Thailand, and mapped programme and project outcomes and indicators to the Goals. Further workshops for the results-based management quality assurance focal points are planned for 2018. Moreover, during 2017, the Unit developed a manual on results-based management and the Sustainable Development Goals, to be published in 2018, which will guide staff in incorporating the Goals into the project planning, monitoring and evaluation processes of the Office. The Office is currently undergoing a peer review of its results-based management approach. It is expected that the findings of the peer review will help to strengthen the alignment of the Office's work with the Goals.

25. The Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States has prepared an action plan to strengthen the complementarities between its programmes of action and the 2030 Agenda. The action plan provides an analysis of the commonalities and complementarities between the relevant programmes of action and the Goals and set the parameters for how to enhance synergies between those programmes of action and the Goals in the work of the Office. The action plan offers a road map to enhance synergies between the 2030 Agenda and the programmes of action at every stage of the Office's planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting cycle. The Office has also integrated the 2030 Agenda into its programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019 and included related activities in annual workplans.

26. The Sustainable Development Goals are an important feature in programmes and activities of the World Intellectual Property Organization. Goal 9, in particular its innovation component, is at the heart of the Organization's mission and is the most central to its mandate. Gender equality (Goal 5) and partnerships for the Goals (Goal 17) are cross-cutting issues, which are mainstreamed across all of the Organization's strategic goals. Out of a total of 31 programmes included in the programme and budget for 2018–2019, 20 are linked to the Goals. The Organization's development cooperation, technical assistance and capacity-building activities are strategically placed to deliver support to its member States as they integrate the Goals into their national sustainable development plans.

27. In the World Trade Organization, an in-house, interdivisional task force was created in 2016 to deal specifically with coordinating and responding efficiently and effectively to monitoring the achievement of the trade-related targets in the 2030 Agenda. The task force meets at least once every quarter and is chaired by the Deputy Director General of the Organization. The Organization has since worked towards several of the targets that pertain to trade, beginning with Goal 2 on zero hunger, more specifically target 2.b, which urges the reduction of distortions in agricultural markets. Similarly, as relates to Goal 3 on good health, an amendment to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights will make it easier for developing countries to have a secure legal pathway for access to affordable medicines in line with target 3.b. In addition, for Goal 8, the Organization continues to be successful in mobilizing resources under the Aid for Trade initiative, in line with target 8.a.

28. While not addressing specific Goals, the strategic plan for 2018–2021 of the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) is fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda and sets out the Office's ambition to become a recognized resource entity, providing collaborative advantages that expand the implementation capacity of Governments, the United Nations and other partners, in support of the 2030 Agenda. Bearing in mind the universality, mutual reinforcement and interdependence of the 17 Goals, UNOPS seeks to make direct and indirect contributions towards the achievement of all the Goals.

IV. Supporting Member States to accelerate implementation

29. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has started collaborating with national governments on the alignment of the Goals with relevant regional development strategies and national sectoral strategies. In Africa, FAO advocated the inclusion of provisions relating to the Goals in the key regional strategies related to agriculture, such as the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme and the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, as well as the mainstreaming of the Goals in respective national strategic and investment plans.

30. As part of its programming directions for the seventh replenishment period (2018–2022), the Global Environment Facility proposes to support countries with integrated national planning to enhance coordinated planning and coordination in respect of the Rio Conventions and the 2030 Agenda. By facilitating the convergence of national plans for the implementation of the Goals with the priorities and objectives of multilateral environmental agreements, the Facility is assisting decision makers with integrated formulation and implementation of policies and actions by taking the Goals into account together with multilateral environmental agreements, rather than in a fragmented fashion.

31. The Technical Cooperation Programme of the International Atomic Energy Agency serves as a major vehicle for technology transfer and capacity-building. It comprises national, regional and interregional projects formulated within areas where nuclear techniques can address development challenges, such as hunger, human health, energy and climate change. The Agency is working closely with its member States and supports them in their efforts to achieve the Goals, and has organized numerous outreach events during major conferences on how nuclear technology can help to achieve the Goals.

32. The secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its partners provide analytical and technical assistance and/or capacity-building support to countries in implementing their various work streams relating to the Convention. In so doing, the secretariat also provides support for implementing the 2030 Agenda. The extent and specifics of the support provided vary depending on each work programme, country needs, strategic priorities and the availability of funds, among other factors. The short-term action plan (2017–2020) to enhance and support capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, which was adopted by the parties to the Convention in December 2016, includes more than 100 concrete activities relating to various Aichi Biodiversity Targets and will contribute to implementing Goals 14 and 15, among others.

33. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction provides normative and technical support to countries to integrate disaster risk reduction into their national development plans and policies. Such activities include the provision of support in taking a disaster-risk informed approach to national strategies for achieving the

Goals; in implementing the 2030 Agenda in accordance with disaster risk reduction-specific indicators; and in promoting the integration of national and local disaster reduction strategies, which are to be developed by 2020 in accordance with the relevant target of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (see General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II, para. 18).

34. UN-Women provides support to Member States in the development of national development strategies and national gender equality action plans. In 2016, UN-Women provided such support to 82 countries in order to strengthen gender equality priorities in their national, sectorial and local development plans and budgets. As a result, 28 countries reported increases in budget allocations towards achieving Goal 5, on gender equality and women's empowerment.

35. Through its multisectoral, multi-stakeholder approach, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) aims to advance country-level progress towards ending AIDS while contributing to broader health, development, gender equality and human rights outcomes. The entire strategy of UNAIDS promotes the advancement of a rights-based, inclusive approach that ensures a people-centred response that is built on the participation of civil society, women, young people, people living with HIV and key populations, thereby leaving no one behind.

36. With regard to the implementation of specific programmes for integrating technical assistance, analytical research and capacity-building activities, the Programme for Country Partnership of UNIDO is an innovative model for accelerating the achievement of inclusive and sustainable industrial development. It is becoming an instrument to operationalize the Organization's mandate and, by extension, to achieve Goal 9.

37. The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development is currently assisting six Western Balkan countries and United Nations system entities to strengthen the mainstreaming of the Goals and the implementation thereof in the context of accession to the European Union.

38. The member countries of the Scaling Up Nutrition movement met in 2015, 2016 and 2017 to undertake a budget analysis so as to ensure more and better spending to tackle the underlying causes of malnutrition, and to generate increased resources from both domestic and external sources. The analysis is conducted through the regular tracking of budget allocations relating to nutrition against multisectoral nutrition plans, in a transparent manner. By 2017, 47 countries had conducted an analysis of their government budgets, with 22 countries having done so for the second time.

V. Working in partnership

39. In their efforts to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations system entities are increasingly moving away from silos to seeking interlinkages among the Goals. There is also a clear willingness to enhance collaboration within the system as well as with business and civil society stakeholders, building on comparative advantages and focusing on adding value to efforts at the country level towards achieving the Goals.

40. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has partnered with the World Bank Group in a number of areas to support the implementation and achievement of the 2030 Agenda. In addition, along with the United Nations, the World Bank Group and others, IMF is part of the Platform for Collaboration on Tax, which aims to better support countries in the challenges they face in relation to their tax systems. The Fund also participates regularly in meetings of the United Nations System Chief Executives

Board for Coordination (CEB) and meetings of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs Plus.

41. Collaboration between IFAD and its Rome-based agency partners, FAO and WFP, has been elevated to a strategic level in response to the growing impetus for the three agencies to enhance their collaboration in the context of the 2030 Agenda. In 2016, FAO, IFAD and WFP developed a joint strategy on collaboration among the Rome-based agencies for delivering on the 2030 Agenda. Collaboration is ongoing on joint servicing initiatives and on support for project design, supervision and implementation.

42. As a United Nations specialized agency, the International Telecommunication Union collaborates and interacts with entities within the United Nations system. It participates in governance processes, subsidiary mechanisms, inter-agency coordination networks and in joint initiatives in order to foster greater cooperation, information and knowledge-sharing so as to achieve coherence and synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and progress towards the Goals. In this regard, the Union participates in the following coordination mechanisms: CEB, including the High-level Committee on Programmes, the High-level Committee on Management, the United Nations Development Group, the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs Plus, the Regional Coordination Mechanism, the Inter-Agency Task Team of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development.

43. Partnership with all major stakeholder groups is considered a key to achieving food and nutrition security. FAO member States adopted a strategy for partnerships with civil society organizations and a strategy for partnerships with the private sector to strengthen corporate and country-focused engagements with the private sector, business enterprises, civil society and non-governmental organizations, farmer organizations, especially those supporting women farmers, academia and parliamentarians. The main areas of collaboration relate to FAO field programmes, knowledge-sharing and capacity development, policy dialogue, the joint use of resources, normative activities, advocacy and communication, and South-South cooperation.

44. The International Monetary Fund also engages on a regular basis with civil society organizations in order to promote progress towards achieving the Goals, including more recently in the context of the pilot initiatives on inequality and gender. For example, the Fund's team for the Republic of the Congo had constructive discussions with civil society organizations on governance in the oil sector, which helped in the design of governance measures to reduce poverty and inequality. In Zambia, the inclusion of water and sanitation as part of social spending in the programme supported by IMF drew on a recent position paper, prepared by civil society organizations, on gender and inequality issues.

45. While OHCHR routinely and at all levels engages with various stakeholders, some of the main stakeholders the Office works with are national human rights institutions and civil society organizations, including representatives of grass-roots organizations and marginalized groups. OHCHR supports the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, which, in line with the Merida Declaration, emphasizes the role of such institutions in the achievement of the Goals.

46. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) has worked through urban observatories, city leadership and local government ministries to engage local stakeholder groups in various countries. At the regional and national levels, UN-Habitat has worked with such relevant regional bodies as the regional commissions of the United Nations, regional mapping agencies, United Cities and Local Governments and others to engage blocks of countries and/or cities in

supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Goals. At the global level, UN-Habitat also works directly with United Nations system entities, other multilateral international agencies and organizations to support the achievement of the Goals.

47. The Universal Postal Union has been engaging with private sector stakeholders. In the area of financial inclusion, the Union has developed a technical assistance scheme with the support of external stakeholders (Visa and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation) for the implementation of financial inclusion projects through digital financial services at the country level. In its engagement with private sector and other relevant stakeholder groups, the Union, through its Consultative Committee, which gathers the postal stakeholders at large (clients, workers' unions, industry groups, non-governmental organizations, etc.), is promoting the implementation of the relevant Goals in line with the Union's strategy in the fields of trade facilitation and e-commerce in developing countries. In addition, a number of postal services and private operators have integrated efforts to achieve the Goals into their strategies as a part of their corporate social responsibility policies.

48. The World Bank Group recognizes that a central tenet of the Goals is partnership at the global, regional, and country levels and with that in mind, the Group is providing a platform for coordinated action. Partnership is one of the Group's key pillars in support of the 2030 Agenda. The Group is involved in numerous global partnerships among different stakeholders: the private sector, local governments and mayors, civil society, foundations, academia and youth.

49. The World Health Organization attaches great value to expanding engagement with Governments, United Nations system entities and civil society stakeholders in the planning, monitoring and implementation of efforts towards achieving the health-related Goals at all levels. For example, the Organization works closely with member States and their implementing partners to support the development of national strategic plans and programme reviews with regard to malaria, strengthening work on vector control, surveillance and elimination. Through its Stop Tuberculosis Department, the Organization has been collaborating actively with UNICEF, UNAIDS, ILO, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration on specific interventions and multisectoral collaboration towards ending epidemics and supporting vulnerable groups (including children, workers, refugees and migrants). Through its Global Malaria Programme, the Organization is working with UNOPS on the implementation of two work streams, funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, in support of the Strategy for Malaria Elimination in the Greater Mekong Subregion through (a) the monitoring of antimalarial drug efficacy and resistance in the Subregion; and (b) establishing a malaria elimination database for the Subregion. The HIV Department collaborates, and has launched joint country envelopes and planning, with UNAIDS, UNICEF and across the United Nations.

50. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has worked with other United Nations system entities, such as the International Organization for Migration, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the human rights of internally displaced persons, to ensure that all persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner are included in its guiding vision through the principle of leaving no one behind that underpins the 2030 Agenda. As set out in the Office's strategic directions for 2017–2021, the Office will build on the commitment of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind, and on the Sustainable Development Goals to promote the inclusion of refugees, the internally displaced and stateless people in national development frameworks. The Office has also been engaging with States, host communities, civil society and key national service providers to promote the inclusion of refugees,

internally displaced and stateless people in mainstream national systems, including health and education, pending durable solutions to their displacement. Additional guidance has been developed by the Office relating to programming specifically for education and for the prevention of and response to statelessness, in order to further support the achievement of the relevant Goals. The establishment of the Division of Resilience and Solutions at the headquarters level in 2018 is further in the spirit of the 2030 Agenda, bearing in mind the development-humanitarian nexus. The Division will foster and institutionalize closer partnerships to ensure the Goals of the 2030 Agenda are achieved for displaced populations.

51. The Office for Outer Space Affairs is currently working on a global space partnership in support of the Goals. Through that partnership, the Office would act as a "one-stop shop", coordinating among multiple providers of space-derived data, information, services and products. The Office is currently developing a "Space for women" project, which is expected to be launched in late 2018. It is strongly linked to Goal 5, on the empowerment of women and gender equality, and Goal 4, on quality education, and is an example of how the Office is reshaping its projects to be more in line with the Goals and with a view to fostering partnerships for developing innovative solutions that will assist countries in monitoring progress towards and achieving the Goals.

VI. Conclusion

52. Mainstreaming the three dimensions of sustainable development is essential to achieving the vision and aspirations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Indeed, such mainstreaming embodies the transformative nature of the 2030 Agenda and the Goals, with the emphasis on linkages and nexuses, the imperative of moving from silos to integration and synergies, and the spirit of partnerships, none of which will materialize in the absence of progress in the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development. The survey findings suggest that the United Nations system organizations are stepping up to this challenge by aligning their work programmes and priorities with the Goals, by initiating organizational change and by linking results-based management with the delivery of the Goals.

53. The initiatives outlined in the present report are encouraging steps in the right direction and they deserve to be supported and nurtured so as to ensure their impact in supporting Member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Goals. United Nations system organizations should also consider learning from each other and exchanging experiences and lessons learned on how to mainstream the three dimensions of sustainable development, keeping in mind their respective mandates and comparative advantages. In the final analysis, mainstreaming the three dimensions of sustainable development should be an integral part of the work programmes of all United Nations system entities and of their organizational structure.